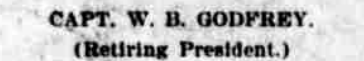


WHOLE NO 2121.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
made to order

etc., were ruined. I felt so badly when I saw so many of my souvenirs lost. Still, what was this loss compared to our lives? Such a mess you never behold as was seen in our little cabin; barrels of beef, pork, coal oil, paints, and numerous other things formed an entire heap in our bedroom, having knocked partitions and doors away in order to enter there. Not a vestige of furniture or bedding was left; if any thing was picked up it was useless. On calm days some of the men with an officer would go down and pick up all the loose articles to prevent further damage to the cabin, also the putrid mess. Such a stench! Oh, how sickening! And were it not for the fresh air about us we would have been sick. At the paint, brass, etc., about the deck and so on, though it had a coat of stone polish, so strong was the stench of the poisonous gases about us.

"Within 400 miles of our port" we sighted an American transport steamer bound for Nagasaki, Japan, from Manila. She came to our assistance and



"However, one fine day we sailed in to Kiochau and surprised them all. The Deutschland, Prince Henry commandant, Emperor William's brother, sent our flag lieutenant on board immediately to see if we needed assistance and asked if we would receive the Prince who would like to come on board also. He, with all his officers came, and we found him to be thorough gentleman and so pleasant to speak to. He offered to render us any assistance required and to furnish us with tents to live in on shore, as there were no rooms to be had anywhere. Finally some lady took compassion on me and gave me her little boy's room for a few days. We both intended to reside ashore if rooms could be had. The commander of the German cruiser

The Mohawk is the name now of the old O. & O. S. S. Helge and she is a freight steamer on the Atlantic for the Atlantic Transport Company.

many poor farmers. I feel an unshaken faith in the future prospects of our horticultural industry. In the next report I will call your attention to the silk, rubber and other important industries.

It is of importance to this Island that the truth should be told regarding the actual conditions here, and the opportunities for a white immigration. And I am glad to see that you are coming to these Islands, mostly as contract laborers, for the nominal purpose of entering on the plantations in the sugar industry, but who subsequently find their way to the towns of our airports and enter into serious competition with the American and European artisans and small tradespeople. This is clearly undesirable; the Japanese, unlike the Chinese and Portuguese, are not agriculturally inclined.

pecially when viewed in the light of Lord Wolseley's statement that General Yule's force felt it necessary to retire from Dundee to Glencoe Junction. General Yule evidently is in a tight corner, as he now has or had to face the main Boer army under General Joubert. General Sir George Stewart White, the British commander-in-chief in Natal, will undoubtedly detach part of the force which was victorious at Blands Laagte to his assistance. Such a detachment, however, will leave Ladysmith poorly protected against the threatened attack from the west, as General Hunter on Saturday wired that the departure of the force from Blands Laagte left him with only a

CANE FIELD FIRE

Believed to Have Been Started
by Fugitive Rioter.

THE HINESE AT WAIANAE

Trouble Over a Luna of Their Own
Race—A Collision—Guards Ac-
tive and Alert.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The trouble with the Chinese laborers at Waianae plantation which had been brewing since Monday last, culminated last evening at about 6:45 in an attempt to fire the cane fields. It is believed by some of the men on the scene that this was undertaken by a fugitive Chinaman—one of the five ringleaders of Tuesday's demonstration, and who is still at large. Owing to the absence of any wind and the watchfulness of the plantation guards, the fire was discovered before it had obtained a good headway and the full strength of the plantation people including manager, book-keeper, and policemen hastened to the scene and after a hard fight extinguished the blaze before any serious damage was done. A watchful eye was kept on the fields for any further trouble but up to midnight everything was quiet, although the men exhibit a surly manner and the end of trouble does not yet seem to have been sighted. Guards are posted about the manager's house and also mill and also around the laborers' camps and any sign of further trouble will be met with prompt action.

The whole trouble has arisen from an assault upon a Chinese luna, the Chinaman who committed the assault was fined the sum of \$50 and was yesterday brought to Honolulu in view of the avowed intention of his comrades to bring about his release by force. On Monday night a committee of five Chinamen waited upon the manager and sought to have him order the luna to pay the amount of the fine imposed upon his assailant by the court, or failing this to pay it himself. Both proposals were refused and the men retired in sullen silence. On Tuesday morning they went in a body of about a hundred, yelling like savages and armed with sticks, stones, hoes and came knives to the jail, with the evident intention of intimidating the officer in charge, but a force of plantation men and others to the number of about a dozen, was quickly gotten together and officer Kahoa after endeavoring in a peaceful way to induce them to return to their camp but without success, gave the word to disperse them. This was eventually accomplished without injury to any on his side, but the rioters did not come out so well as no less than seventeen received injuries of a more or less serious kind which necessitated the attention of the plantation surgeon. When the men had time to cool off a little the officer and his assistants proceeded to their camp and persuaded them to return to the fields, which a majority did, but after about an hour of it, returned again to the camp, and began talking of a further movement. To checkmate this the warrants for the arrest of five of the laborers who, in the trouble at the jail, had appeared to be the ringleaders were issued, and four of the five men were taken into custody and were on Tuesday found guilty, sentenced to eighteen months on the reef and were yesterday morning brought by train to Honolulu. The fifth man not away, and, as before stated, is still at large, although strong efforts will be made to secure him as soon as daylight makes a search in the canefields possible.

STOCKS IN OCTOBER.

Movement of Shares of the Various Listed Securities

On the Honolulu Stock Exchange during the month of October sales were made as follows:

American Sugar Co., assessable, 65 shares at \$75 to \$85 per share.
Ewa Plantation Company, 408 shares at \$26.50 to \$28.50.
Hawaiian Agricultural Company, 40 shares at \$31.5 to \$32.
Hawaiian Sugar Company, 175 shares at \$22.50 to \$23.
Honolulu Sugar Company, 15 shares at \$19.
Honolulu Sugar Company, 1,820 shares at \$33.25 to \$34.75.
Haiku Sugar Company, 10 shares at \$27.
Kahuku Plantation Company, 15 shares at \$15.
Kihel Plantation Company, assessable, 5,147 shares at \$9.50 to \$19.
Maunaloa Sugar Company, assessable, 85 shares at \$15 to \$20.
McKryde Sugar Company, assessable, 2,970 shares at \$4.75 to \$4.85.
McKryde Sugar Company, paid up, 25 shares at \$18.50.
Oahu Sugar Company, assessable, 40 shares at \$14.
Oahu Sugar Company, paid up, 632 shares at \$18 to \$19.
Ookala Sugar Plantation Company, 520 shares at \$20 to \$20.75.
Olua Sugar Company, assessable, 7,791 shares at \$5 to \$13.5.
Olua Sugar Company, paid up, 231 shares at \$16 to \$17.50.
Pala Plantation Company, 10 shares at \$29.
Pepee Sugar Company, 10 shares at \$19.
Pioneer Mill Company, 62 shares at \$3.51 to \$2.10.
Waianae Agricultural Company, assessable, 255 shares at \$85 to \$120.

Waianae Agricultural Company, paid up, 345 shares at \$137.50 to \$160.
Wailuku Sugar Company, 15 shares at \$372.50.
Hawaiian Electric Company, 121 shares at \$175 to \$185.
People's Ice & Refrigerating Company, 77 shares at \$175 to \$185.
Hawaiian Government 6 per cent bonds, \$21,000 at \$192.25 to \$192.50.
Oahu Railway & Land Company bonds \$18,500 at \$106 to \$106.25.

ENGLAND IS PREPARED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: The sailing of the channel squadron today for Gibraltar is now regarded by the keenest observers as an indication that some unexpected attack upon British interests is possible. The magnitude of the preparations for war, which are out of all proportion to the requirements of the military situation, can be adequately explained on the theory that the Government suspected that some great power would be tempted to seize the opportunity for striking a sudden blow or carrying out a deeply cherished policy.

MARKET IN EAST

Plans of Mr. Pollitz's Trip to New York

He Will Visit Hawaii, to Do Business With Brokers—Boston and New York.

Mr. Edward Pollitz, president of the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, a sugar-stock dealer very well known here and the man who is authority at the Coast on island securities, will be in New York City by the 15th inst., and will remain there until he has established a market at that great money and trading center for the shares now known abroad as "Hawaiians."

When seen in his offices at San Francisco on the 21st of last month, Mr. Pollitz was all enthusiasm over his enterprise and had the details well in hand. He has one New York connection already, but will make a number of others. It is the purpose of Mr. Pollitz to offer the island sugar stocks in both Boston and Philadelphia, but this will be done entirely through the New York brokers. In fact, Mr. Pollitz will himself meet the investor only on special occasions. His business will be entirely with the commission men and with only the best known and richest of these.

Said Mr. Pollitz: "For more than a year now no less than half a score of the best-known financiers and brokers of New York City, including the representatives of a number of mortgage and trust and even insurance companies have been writing to me urgent letters to come on there for consultation on the business which at last takes me to the Atlantic seaboard for an indefinite stay. I have some patrons in Great Britain and Europe myself, but of course have not a tithe of the knowledge of the foreign market that is possessed by a number of the New York brokers. I shall devote some extra time to the men and firms whose customers include the famous cheap money of the Old World. I believe I am going on just exactly when the time is ripe. I might have made the trip and the venture months ago, but I have delayed until I felt confident that the business could be carried on with certainty and dispatch. The New York brokers want certain Hawaiian stocks, and these I now have to offer them at figures that they will pay if they really desire to do business. You can say that I take on one of the accessible. More may be placed in time, but for the present I shall confine myself to offering only the dividend payers outside of a single new one. I may be absent several months. It is barely possible that my trip will be extended to Europe, but the intention at present is to do business with the New York brokers only. I have been invited to visit both Boston and Philadelphia on this business, but I consider that the sales to be made in these two places should go to the New York brokers, and will govern myself accordingly."

Upon his return from New York Mr. Pollitz will again visit the islands, his purpose being to have a vacation as well as to do some business.

WATER FREIGHTS.

Demand on the Coast for Sailing Vessel Space for Hawaii.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—There is delayed here for shipment to the islands per sailing vessel about 1,500,000 of brick and probably 2,000,000 feet of lumber. It seems absolutely impossible to secure a bottom. Everything that was free has been chartered for months ahead at the best rates in years. The freightage on coal to the islands has advanced from \$1.75 a ton to \$4.50 and on lumber from \$3 to \$5.50. The special-charter people carrying goods to the islands are seriously considering demanding \$4 a ton for sugar back instead of \$3, the standard price. Aloha took about 120,000 brick down, Roderick Dhu, to arrive, will load heavily, perhaps 300,000, and the Mohican is billed to carry a heavy contingent. Captain Griffith has the Albert on the berth and expects to head out the Golden Gate on Sunday, the 29th. His cargo, a big one, will include, as deck freight, sixty head of horses and mules. Albert will likely have a number of passengers. There is great difficulty in getting steamer cabins for Honolulu

"IN DUE TIME"

The Words of Bishop Potter on
the Church Transfer.

MISSION OF THE NOTED ENVOY

Outcome of Consultations With
Bishop With—The Next Step
—Correspondence

"After his interviews or consultations with the Bishop of Honolulu, the Bishop of New York is hopeful that negotiations instituted some months since will result in the transfer, in due time, of the Anglican Church here, to the jurisdiction of the Episcopal Church of the United States."—Dated aboard S. S. Gaelic at Honolulu, October 21, 1899, by the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, for publication in the Advertiser.

"Due time" may be taken to mean a number of months. There are a number of somewhat perplexing, but still not very serious, matters or circumstances in connection with the proposed change that put aside all thoughts of haste. Besides, rush tactics or operations would be considered in bad taste or form. The affair of the property or financial interest of the Church of England proper here is one of no little importance, but, still, with other things, largely a chapter of detail.

The next step looking to the giving over of sovereignty will be instituted at the approaching Hawaiian Synod meeting, when a resolution, a memorandum of which Bishop Potter has in his possession, will be offered and adopted. The entire business must of necessity pass through or along the regular ecclesiastical channels. As the men between whom the correspondence must pass are widely separated in local habitation, the treaty work will be rather slow, but there will be no unnecessary loss of time.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, one of the greatest, grandest, most influential and powerful men in the church world today, is, in an official capacity, handling the Hawaiian matter for the Episcopal Church of America. He has a mission of investigation to the Philippines, will spend quite a bit of his traveling time in India and return to his notable charge in New York from London in May next. He is accompanied by Rev. Percy Stickney Grant as secretary and chaplain. Rev. Mr. Grant, a Harvard graduate, is one of the strong young men of the church. Both chief and aide are delightful personally.

It was greatly regretted by church people, prominent citizens, the Masonic fraternity and the public generally that it was impossible for Bishop Potter to remain over here a week. His itinerary had been carefully prepared and it was imperative to adhere closely to the schedule. The Bishop visited the cathedral, met clergy of the diocese, ministers of other churches and for driving about the city with Rev. Mr. Grant, was the guest of the United States Special Agent Harold M. Sewall. Nearly all the public institutions and places of interest about the city, including Iolani College, the Bishop's school, were visited. Bishop Potter was photographed covered with leis. He was delighted with Honolulu.

"The government of the Episcopal Church in America is modeled after the system of the Government of the United States and in its conception, its operation, its practice, its applied theory is plainly, decidedly, extremely emphatically democratic. Whosoever the members of a congregation desire for their leader, their spiritual captain, is installed and is recognized, accredited and continued in office at the pleasure of the proper authorities. It would be only in an extraordinary instance that the bishop or a bishop would interfere with or question the will of a congregation electing its rector."—Dated from the Advertiser by Rev. Percy Stickney Grant aboard the S. S. Gaelic at Honolulu, October 31, 1899.

To both Bishop Potter and Rev. Mr. Grant there was squarely put the question:

In the event of the annexation of the English Church here by the church of America, what would be the status of the Bishop of Honolulu?

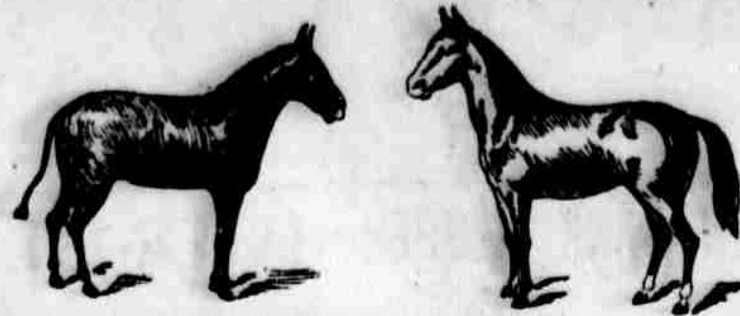
Bishop Potter—I appreciate fully your keen desire for knowledge, but cannot enlighten you at this time.

Rev. Mr. Grant—"Once a bishop, always a bishop." The rule is ironclad.

From many conversations with the notable prince of the American Church it may be fairly concluded that the plan of the "joint committee" and the "committee on increased responsibility" is to have the church here attached to the Diocese of California and to set into motion here the policy of expansion.

A TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is suddenly awakened in the night by the ominous husky cough, and labored breathing, of her babe. It is the safe resort of the youth or adult when he has "caught cold" and there is coughing and irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat. It allays the irritation and cures the cold. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for H. I.

G. SCHUMAN,
FORT STREET.

Keeps constantly on hand in his corrals

A LARGE STOCK OF
Fine Young, Strong, Imported Mules
(BROKEN AND UNBROKEN.)

Also, Handsome Buggy and Draft Horses.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Island Orders Promptly Attended To.

THE BUNION SHOE

MADE BY
HEYWOOD.

The 'Bunion Shoe' is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

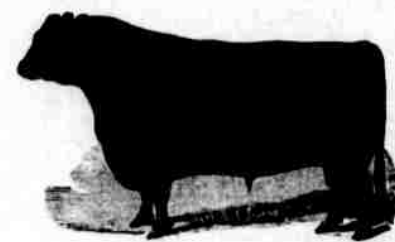
Sign of the Big Shoe. ----- Fort Street.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO.

—LIMITED—
General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock,
Fowls, Feed
and Vehicles



Bought, sold and
exchanged on
commission

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

\$14.75 SPECIAL FOR HAWAII.

As we are the largest mail order bicycle dealers in America, having the past year shipped over 20,000 bicycles to every state and territory in the United States, we feel sure that the Hawaiian Islands are a part of the United States, and with our facilities for furnishing the highest grade bicycles for less money than they could be had elsewhere, that every dealer in the Hawaiian Islands should handle our high grade bicycles.

FOR \$14.75 PRICES BICYCLES as illustrated, in either ladies or gent's, with Dutch wheels, 32, 34 and 36 inch frames, high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, high grade handle bars, pedals, chain, tools and tool bag, a bicycle sold under our name one year guarantee.

FOR \$19.75 we furnish our BEST BICYCLES as illustrated, in either ladies or gent's, with Dutch wheels, 32, 34 and 36 inch frames, high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, high grade handle bars, pedals, chain, tools and tool bag, a bicycle sold under our name one year guarantee.

WE PUBLISH A BIG 1,200-PAGE CATALOGUE in our hands. The postage alone is 24 cents, the book costs us nearly \$1.00. For we will mail it to any address in Hawaii on application. FREE OF CHARGE. For Free Special Bicycle Catalogue covering everything in bicycles and bicycle supplies, write for Bicycle Catalogue. We refer to the National Bank and Foreign Exchange Bank of New York, Metropolitan National Bank and Chase National Bank of Chicago, and the Bank of America, New York and San Francisco. We solicit correspondents from Hawaiian dealers in all kinds of merchandise and are prepared to quote lowest prices on anything you buy in our line that you can get elsewhere.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., (Incorporated), Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

ARTISTIC Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

Mail Order
Department

Write for prices and description of
the articles you want in

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
STERLING SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASS,
ART PORCELAINS,
AGATEWARE,
TINWARE,
ALUMINUMWARE,
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN
UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.
Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE...\$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces\$7.96

Fine Blown Tumblers75c doz.

Ordinary Tumblers50c doz.

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glassware and House
Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:

JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.

GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.

PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scurvy, Skin, Eye, Eczema, Skin and Bone Disease, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sores on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bone. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 150—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY A. C. CLARKE'S PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waianae Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Works' Centrifugal.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.

The Astor Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

(Continued from Page 1.)

HOW AT WAIANAE

It appears that on Monday last one of their number was fined \$50 for an assault with a club on one of the inmates, and during the night a gang of about fifty men gathered around the jail with the avowed intention of releasing their comrade by force, but the sheriff, with the assistance of the plantation people, drove them off after a scuffle in which about ten of the laborers were laid out. The trouble was then considered

Planters' Monthly.

The Greatest Wealth Is Health

New Steamer Line.

Le Munyon writes from the office of the Great Northern Railroad in San Francisco that the Great Northern is at present building a large number of freight and passenger steamers to ply between Puget Sound and the Philippines via Honolulu, and that the year 1900 will actually see three magnificent new ships in operation.

A RANCH CHANGES HANDS

COL. SAM'L PARKER.

"protection" of the meat supply of the big island has resulted in the formation of the proposal to form a concern that will be a factor of the caliber of the Metropolitan Meat Company of this city, upon the same lines, but probably a "closer" corporation.

No less a personage than United States Senator Clark is a member of the new company.

By the Moana.

F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Wiard, Mrs. M. J. Carroll, J. A. Kennedy, wife and son, L. A. Carroll, J. B. Backe, A. H. Small, Geo. Ross, and wife, W. M. Wilson and wife, Mr. Kunst, C. C. Kennedy, wife and son, H. T. Lamey, Wm. Wadham and wife, Robt. Catton and wife, Wm. Crawford, Miss B. F. Dillon, Miss R. B. Reedy, Mrs. Dilton, W. H. McClellan, O. D. Fees, Mrs. John Scott and two children, Miss G. Cutter, Mrs. Grove, Mrs. H. Burrows and child, Mrs. J. Labrick, Miss E. C. Griffin, Mrs. Redner, J. R. Elehart, A. Elehart, Mrs. A. Blonder, Wm. J. Dekey, Mrs. H. J. Condon, Mrs. H. Arens, Dr. C. Gunt, H. W. Green, T. F. Hope, wife and four children, Mrs. J. A. Hughes and four children, Mrs. Collins, Miss Swindall, Mrs. L. J. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, A. T. J. Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Judith Brassens, Sister Elizabeth, Sister Louise, Sister Albana, E. D. Baldwin and wife, Miss Tillie Walker, Miss Lincoln, Miss Louise Jacobs, Prof. W. D. Richards and wife, J. E. Taylor, Miss R. Rosenberg, Miss E. Condon, Miss F. M. Hazon, Miss Tully, Miss K. Hamersbach, Mrs. E. J. G. Bryant, Rev. R. L. Desha, E. P. Gray, E. Gardner, J. Gardner, Albert Blonde, Mrs. J. Duarte, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Mrs. G. Brewer, Miss Burwell, Mrs. O. E. Harvey, Mrs. Dodge, Miss M. E. Hitchcock, Miss M. E. Wood, Miss Lowrey (aged 11), Sherwood Lowrey, Mrs. G. Schindler, Mrs. W. G. Walker, W. M. Giffard, wife, daughter and son, J. Kirkland, Mrs. Francis, J. Holmes, M. J. Holmes, Mrs. J. L. Cook, Wm. Kohl, J. Williams, Mrs. A. Cook, Wm. Kohl, J. Williams,



Charles Marques, a bright young son of the Islands, formerly a pupil in the Honolulu High School, will be in San Francisco several months now. He takes a course at one of the several excellent business colleges there. The young man has had some office training with the Oahu Railway & Land Company. He gave satisfaction, has Mr. B. F. Dillingham for his patron, and as he is industriously in earnest his future seems assured.

15. If you are a member of the National Association of Broadcasters, please send your dues to the National Association of Broadcasters, 1500 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036. If you are not a member, please send your dues to the National Association of Broadcasters, 1500 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Port and Merchant Streets,
King and Bethel Streets.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1899.

THE BOER WAR.

The latest reports from the war field in South Africa indicate clearly that the Boers intend to confine the fighting to Natal, and keep the Transvaal in reserve. Their main hope of success is in occupying a strong position in Natal, and in stopping the British from advancing beyond that territory. They would naturally hasten to make this move before the large reinforcements of troops arrive.

The news regarding the interference of the European Powers with the British possessions in the Orient are of the kind that have appeared in the newspapers for the last twenty years. It is now generally conceded that the British navy is able to take care of the combined navies of at least three of the European Powers. Besides no European nation has any desire to break up her commerce with the world by war with Great Britain. If it did, it would simply play into the hands of the neutral powers who would cordially thank her for the trade she threw away. In the meantime, the journals will indulge in excited and belligerent news.

TRAVELING HOUSES.

The contagious disease known as the "Moving Spirit of the Age" has at last attacked the houses in Honolulu. For several weeks past, a number of them have exhibited feverish symptoms of the disease, and have moved off from their foundations, and accepted new situations. A few days ago a small house took a moonlight walk through a part of Liliha street. Several weeks ago another respectable house got astray and moved up Juud hill on Nuuanu street and several persons passing up the road late in the evening found this architectural tramp peacefully slumbering in the middle of the road, while, so far as appearances went, the policeman was also peacefully slumbering inside of it.

In one of the old colonial songs the skipper of a New England coaster relates his singular experience in running into a Methodist meeting house in the open sea. A freshet in the Connecticut river rose to unusual heights, and had lifted a Methodist meeting house from its foundations and carried it down to Long Island sound, while the tides were sweeping it out into the Atlantic beyond Montauk point. It was this sacred edifice, sea-sick and deserted, with its steeple "dowed" every few minutes in the waves, that struck terror during the night into the soul of this demoralized skipper. For, in the song, he describes all of the terrible sights of his many voyages, but the running into a Methodist meeting house upon the ocean, while he was running with a free sheet, was the most thrilling of all.

In the Waikiki district the moving disease has been virulent. One of the largest of the residences, near Kapiolani park, during the absence of the owner, moved away some distance and took up a new position on the beach. The distracted owner only found it, through an advertisement in the "Lost" column of the Advertiser. This incident, it may be parenthetically stated, shows the value of advertising in this journal. Several other houses, in this district, have also walked off, and the occupants of the quietest and most tranquil mansions retire at night in fear lest they wake up elsewhere. The recent erection of several large houses in the district tends to create social discord, and annexation, besides, has fed the microbes of this disease of the moving spirit. The Board of Health and the police will do their duty.

THE CHURCH VS. THE Y. M. C. A.

Jan Maclaren, in the Ladies Home Journal, opens an article in these words:

"As I write, the appeal of a Young Men's Christian Association to its members lies on the table before me, and I copy it verbatim.

"Do Not Forget
"The next Social
"The next Candy-pull
"The next Entertainment
"The next Song Service
"The next Gospel Meeting
"The next Meeting of the Debating Club
"The next Chicken-pie Dinner
"The next date when you ought to make the secretary happy with your cash."

"This remarkable list of operations, combining evangelistic zeal, creature comforts and business shrewdness, requires no commentary: the items give us a convincing illustration of an up-to-date religious institution—a veritable hustler of a Y. M. C. A."

It is within the church itself that arise the most depressing and pessimistic commentaries on its present and future condition. When Jan Maclaren

says in this article that "the centre of thought has in fact shifted from eternity to time, from the worship of God to the service of men," he substantially condemns the Church itself. For the Church, like other institutions, must be tested by its success. If its theological engines cannot pull its trains of cars, loaded with faithful adherents up the rising grades of morality and religion; if it gets stalled, and the passengers get under the seats when the evil one, like an unscrupulous Road Agent, holds up the train, and insists on taking off all the moral coin they have on their persons, it is clear enough that something is the matter with the make up of the train, or the track is mislaid, or the engineers are out of date men, who should go back to "huckleberry trains."

The Y. M. C. A. treats men as they are. It takes into account the variety of temperaments, weaknesses, vacillations, hopes and fears, and deals with man as a composite nature, and not as an abstraction. The Church has regarded men as "totally depraved," and the instinct to engage in a candy-pull, or hunger after a chicken-pie dinner, as the clearest evidences of a hopeless worldliness. The Y. M. C. A. sees in man a wonderful living temple, full of marvellous machinery, and that in order to make it run without friction, chicken-pie and candy-pulls serve as lubricating oils, and even some dancing grease removes spiritual friction. The Church has for so many centuries taken such a lurid view of man's environment beyond the grave, that it was shocking beyond endurance to hear one who might not be among the elect, boldly manifest in public an interest in the sensual enjoyment of eating a chicken-pie.

The Y. M. C. A. is cautiously burning its bridges as it moves out into the unexplored wilderness of human nature. Gen. Washington was bled to death, it was said by one of his attendants, when the old fashioned doctor took a quart of blood out of him, when he had a cold. The Y. M. C. A. finding that the old fashioned doctors (of Divinity) have drawn off the vitality of man's best nature by spiritual bleedings, are now making some serious and successful efforts to get that good spiritual blood back into his system. And in doing so they have the warmest sympathy, even if it is supposed, of the thinking spiritual leaders of the churches.

GRATITUDE TO ALL.

Secretary Root said in his speech at the reception of the President in Chicago: "It rests with you, through the Senators and Representatives in Congress whom you shall elect, to determine whether the lesson of this later war shall be learned and the great army organization of America shall be put in the front of American progress; but in the meantime let me say to you that within the limits of that great army machinery there are today in the city of Washington and in every department and every army, scores, hundreds, thousands or men doing faithful, devoted and able service in the cause of their country and of their country's army, of whom any people upon the face of this earth might well be proud. (Applause.)

"When the history of these years comes to be written with cold and unimpassioned pencil, many a man whose hair has been streaked with gray through the strenuous labors of these days in the staff or the army will be written high in the list of those entitled to his country's gratitude."

There is, after all, something crude, unjust and unphilosophical in covering the military leaders with the leis of glory, in raising them up on lofty pedestals for the world to look at, while the "wheel-horses," the men and women industrious, capable, and patriotic, who have done the work, without which no general or admiral can win success, are unknown, and are left to the simple rewards of their own consciences. When the great majority of the men who engaged in the Spanish war did their duty sincerely and well, and so many were capable of being great generals and admirals, there seems to be a failure in the methods of making rewards, which is really unjust, or at least inopportune. For as it was said by Bacon "there is an honor, likewise, which may be ranked among the greatest, which happeneth rarely; that is of such as sacrifice themselves to death or danger for the good of their country." Shall all of these who stood for sacrifice go unrecognized, while he who could do no more, and did no more, than they, reaps all of the applause? It is a curious circumstance that in the gospels, there is no mention of the great captains of Israel who captured cities and slew multitudes. The Master made no suggestion that their deeds be preserved in brass and marble, for the example of youth.

The Secretary believes that the names of those who have done their duty will be "written high in the list of those entitled to their country's gratitude." Let him look over the neglected graves of the Revolutionary heroes, and tell us when the "writing" will begin.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

President McKinley has again been feeling the pulse of the people, and he is gratified to find that his policy towards the Philippines is cordially approved of by a large number of the people. While he is not sure that a substantial majority approve of his policy, he feels that in the end it will be sustained. As a sensible man, he does not attack the motives of those who oppose him. He knows that their opinions have as much legal force under the Constitution, as his own have, and that they have just as much right to oppose Expansion as he has to favor it. Their, apparently, narrow and unstatesmanlike views may encourage Aguinaldo and cost much treasure and blood, but the situation is one resulting from the nature of democratic government. Our own national history illustrates this point. The Whig party, which was the political ancestor of the present Republican party, strenuously opposed the war with Mexico. It opposed the acquisition of Texas, and the purchase of California. The Mexicans regarded the Whigs as their allies, and trusted to their influence to prevent or end war. Only when Scott's troops mounted the heights of Cerro Gordo did they discover that the power of the majority in a democracy was a despotism, in effect, and that it could make wars with energy and skill. All that is said now by the Republican party in rebuking the Anti-imperialists was said fifty-five years ago by the Democrats in denouncing the anti-expansion men of the Whig party, who shortly after became the bone and sinew of the Free Soil and Republican parties.

The President returns from his trip through the Western States, convinced that his policy of subduing the insurrection in Luzon will be sustained. But the method of dealing with all of the recently annexed territory, he will leave to Congress to provide for, as the Constitution so requires it.

It is said in Washington that the President has now become more positive in his views, and favors the permanent retention of the Philippines. If the United States proposes to establish and maintain good government in those islands, the sooner the impracticable theory of allowing them self rule in any national sense is abandoned, the better it will be. Those people must be ruled as the Mexicans are now ruled by Diaz. Only a hundred years of schooling, social and political, will fit them for national self-government, and the United States will save time and annoyance by accepting the situation, and discharging its responsibilities towards mankind.

Moreover, the United States after making many blunders in governing the Philippines, will in the end, establish directly before the faces of the Asiatics, an object lesson in the maintenance of law and order, as the British have done in Hongkong. This object lesson at the very doors of the Orient where five hundred million people live, will be the second and grandest contribution of America to the cause of the world's civilization. Its first contribution is in its own example.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

One of the most remarkable books of the year is "Field, Workshop and Factories" by Prince Kropotkin, whose marvelous and accurate knowledge make him one of the leading thinkers of the world. The book should not only be read by every intelligent person, but its contents should be substantially taught in the public schools. The collection of facts which it contains shows the widest reading and investigation.

The object of the book is to show the capacity of the soil for production, the relation of the factory to the farm, the value of science to the masses of mankind, and the grand and hopeful future for all men, when brought under proper conditions of living.

Kropotkin asserts that in the development of the industries and of manufacturing, brains and inventive genius cannot be confined to one country, and that whole world will get the advantage of their best work. China and Japan, today, can purchase in America and Europe the most perfect cotton machinery that is constructed in Europe or America. With this machinery they can supply themselves with cotton goods, and sell the surplus in other markets. The commercial nations not only sell goods to the non-manufacturing races, but are willing to sell the best machines for making these goods. But it is mainly with reference to the possible developments in agriculture that he shows the future course of mankind in improving their conditions. He cites the facts regarding the production of the soil, and claims that when the science of agriculture is properly understood, and general industrial work combined with it, the social conditions of the poor will be entirely changed. He cites the history of the Isle of Jersey, which has a soil of decomposed granite, without any organic matter in it, a soil so barren that in 1815 the inhabitants imported their food. The climate is cold, and fogs prevail. But through a proper

organization of labor, it has become one of the most productive spots on the earth. The fertility of the soil has been artificially made with seaweed and imported manures. It now supports a population of two inhabitants to the acre. The capacity to do so, is the result of scientific work. Its intelligent inhabitants have even imported human bones from the battle field of Plevna, and an increased production of vegetables has been obtained from fertilizers made from the mummified cats of Egypt. The enormous quantity of ten and twelve tons of potatoes per acre are obtained from these enriched lands, where only five tons are obtained elsewhere under ordinary cultivation. While the average yield of potatoes, per acre, in the Northern States is not over fifty bushels, there have been raised, by intensive farming, over twelve hundred bushels to the acre in several States. Kropotkin refers to the average yield of corn in the States, which is about twelve bushels to the acre, while under intensive farming the yield has risen to one hundred bushels. On the irrigated fields of the Voges, the Vaucluse, etc., in France, six tons of hay per acre are obtained, while the average farm produces only two tons. Kropotkin claims that with scientific farming, the yield of produce should be three times what it now is, and even more.

He believes that the factory and the workshop should not be confined to the cities or towns, but should be placed among the agriculturists who can cultivate gardens, and at the same time, labor in the factories. This plan would prevent the unwholesome life of the towns, and enable the laboring classes to own small tracts of land, cultivate gardens, and at the same time, labor in the factories.

Kropotkin furnishes data to show that "in an industrially developed country, a couple of months' work by a laborer, or even much less than that, would be sufficient to produce for a family, a rich and varied supply of vegetable and animal food." When the humblest laborer has been instructed in the science of agriculture, he will be able to feed his family with two months' labor, instead of six months, and during the rest of the year, he will earn money for clothing and luxuries. By bringing the workshop and the factory to the gates of the fields and the gardens, the social regeneration approaches Utopia. Kropotkin does not dream out his facts, but with singularly accurate investigation, cites only facts which are beyond dispute, and prove the possibilities of the future.

He also draws another conclusion, which is that the competition between labor and capital will disappear. "The rational outcome will be a society in which men, with the work of their own hands and intelligence, and by the aid of machinery already invented, and to be invented, should themselves create all imaginable riches."

In this interesting book there is no vague, wild talk about the coming millennium, but this keen witted man points to the marvelous successes of intelligent men in dealing with the soil, and with the industries, and shows to us, that with a proper combination of these pursuits, the misery that gorges the earth, and the unnatural inequalities of the social condition will be removed.

PAYING THE CUBAN DEBT.

The United States positively refused to pay the debt of Cuba amounting to over \$400,000,000 for the payment of which Spain had pledged the resources of Cuba. This debt, may have been unjustly saddled on the island, but Spain had the lawful right to do it, as she had lawful title to the island. The holders of the bonds look primarily to Spain for their payment, but they claim also that Cuba must also be regarded as a guarantor of the payment.

It is quite safe to predict that, within a few years, Spain will demand payment of these bonds by the United States. The Peace Commissioners made no final disposition of the matter. The United States will, undoubtedly refuse to pay them if payment is demanded. Spain will then ask for arbitration. Her position will be that the United States cannot confiscate the private property of Spaniards and Europeans who held these securities. It will be urged that Cuba is still liable for the debt to the private owners of it.

If the United States agrees to arbitration on the matter, it is quite certain that the arbitrators will take the ground that America cannot destroy the property of individuals, even if they are Spaniards, because she went to war simply to free Cuba, and not for conquest.

If the United States refuses to arbitrate she stands convicted before the world of urging the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and of declining to do so, in matters of her own.

It looks as if the Cuban debt is a legacy which the present government will leave to its successors. Spain will not press the claim now, because it would be impolitic to do so. After the

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.
Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.
These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good."
MRS. CARRIE WEEKS, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price 50c.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

status of Cuba has been fixed by Congress, the affair will be quietly pushed on behalf of the European holders, and the United States may be confronted with a serious question. Arbitrators are disposed to settle cases, by doing what the old farmers say, is "about right," but it would be very annoying to the United States to be called upon to foot the claims against Cuba.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending October 31, 1899, was 32, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	19
From 1 to 5	3
5 to 10	2
10 to 20	10
20 to 30	20
30 to 40	13
40 to 50	10
50 to 60	3
60 to 70	6
Over 70	6
Total	92

Male	55
Female	37
Hawaiian	35
Chinese	13
Portuguese	9
Japanese	24
Great Britain	2
United States	7
Other nationalities	2

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

October 1895	71
October 1896	48
October 1897	53
October 1898	74
October 1899	92

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Ward 1	15
Ward 2	36
Ward 3	12
Ward 4	19
Ward 5	10

DEATH RATE.

Non-residents	2
Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	31.54
Hawaiians	36.52
Asiatics	40.36
All others	19.20

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Aneurism	1
Asthma	1
Apoplexy	1
Beriberi	1
Bronchitis	3
Burns	1
Cancer	1
Cancer	3
Consumption	1
Convulsions	3
Cholera infantum	1
Diarrhoea	2
Dysentery	1
Dropsy	1
Disease of lungs	2
Dyspepsia	1
Enteritis	1
Eclampsia	2
Encephalitis	2
Fever	6
Fever-Typhoid	4
Fever-Malarial	1
Fever-Intermittent	1
Fever-Remittent	1
Hemorrhage	2
Heart disease	1
Inanition	1
Intestinal worms	1
Inflammation of bladder	1
Measles	1
Menigitis	1
Nephritis	2
Operation for perit. appendix	1
Old age	5
Peritonitis	3
Premature birth	2
Pneumonia	7
Paralysis	1
Uræmia	1
Unknown	2

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

THE DIOCESAN SYNOD.

What the Bishop Proposes to Bring Before It.

By synodical law the Bishop has to notify each synodman as to what he proposes to bring forward. This is his letter to one of them:

Honolulu, Oct. 30, 1899.

My dear Sir:—The matters I purpose to bring before the synod for its deliberation at the coming session are these:

1. The Anglican Church in Hawaii in relation to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America.
2. The appointment of a standing committee.
3. The appointment of a board of missions.

Yours very faithfully,
ALFRED HONOLULU.

WILL TRY IN 1901

Sir Thomas Lipton and America Cup Trophy.

Shamrock Owner Anxious to Have Another Chance—He Seems Quite in Sympathy With the Costly Game.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton spent today on board his steam yacht Erin. During the greater portion of the morning he was busy with his secretaries, but in the afternoon he took a rest. He saw few visitors, although hundreds of small boats floated around the big yachts. Some of the most venturesome went up to the gangway and sent cards on board. The owner of the unsuccessful cup challenger talked freely to a reporter and chatted for more than an hour about his plans for the future.

"I shall not challenge for the cup next year," he said in reply to a question. "You see, the time is all too short to design a boat, build her and have her tuned up to concert pitch to race next fall. I shall, however, issue a challenge for 1901, and shall complete the arrangements for it in a day or two. The matter must be discussed fully with the committee of the New York Yacht Club."

"Will Fife design the new boat?" "Most assuredly he will, but in his present state I do not care to approach him on the subject. There will be plenty of time for that, however, after the challenge is issued. My new boat must be between fifteen and twenty minutes faster than the Shamrock and she must be an improvement on the Columbia, which means almost a miracle, for she is a marvelous boat."

"If any other yachtsmen want to challenge for the cup I shall willingly step aside, but in any event I shall stand willing to give every assistance in my power to the man who tries to lift the cup. The Shamrock and my crew will be at his disposal, so that he can have a trial horse whose powers are known. If my challenge is the one accepted, I shall have the Shamrock in commission and will use her in tuning up the new boat."

Sir Thomas commented on the proposed trip of the Columbia abroad, saying: "If she were my boat I should take her across at once and you can take my word for it she would sweep everything before her. I sincerely hope she will cross the Atlantic if for no other purpose than to show them over there what a Yankee yacht is like. Believe me, it will teach them something."

"I want to say again that I have been treated with the utmost courtesy by every one that I have met. Never for a moment have the yachtsmen made me feel otherwise than perfectly at home. I have failed to win your cup, but I proved what I said before I sailed for it, that any yachtsman who came for the cup would have every fair opportunity to win it. I am at liberty to say now that the wild guesses as to what the Shamrock cost were all of them far out. The cost of the boat alone as she now is, without considering the expense of crew or anything else, is about \$500,000."

HOTEL MOANA.

Mr. Rothwell to Purchase Furniture for the New Beach Place.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—John G. Rothwell, manager for W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., leaves in a few days for the East to purchase furniture, light fixtures and other material for the new Moana Hotel. There will be sixty rooms in the main house and twelve in the "cottage" to be fitted out. This means more rooms altogether than the Hawaiian. The Moana Company has \$85,000 on hand to spend, but will go to \$100,000 above that if necessary. The hotel is to be furnished in the best and most modern style. While in the East Mr. Rothwell will make his headquarters at Chicago, where he will certainly absorb some extravagant ideas on hotel fixings in general. Moana is to have either brass or folding-beds, probably the former. I had the pleasure of "getting together" at the Grand Hotel Mr. Rothwell and my train friend Mr. J. W. McCulloch, one of the distillery kings of the United States. Mr. McCulloch's Green River Whisky is the official liquor for Government marine hospitals. Colonel McCulloch injures all island people to call at Owensboro when in Kentucky.

"CALL ME EARLY."

There Will Be Fireworks in the Morning on the 15th Inst.

(H. M. Whitney in Planters' Monthly.)
We remind our readers that this is the month (November) for the great meteoric display which occurs every thirty-three years, or, to be more exact, thirty-three years and one day. It was our good luck to be among the few in Honolulu who witnessed this grand sight in 1866, from 4 to 5 o'clock in the morning. Nothing like it is ever seen on any other occasion. Myriads of meteors or comets flying in every direction to and from the zenith to the horizon and vice versa. Efforts will be made this year to photograph the display, and probably some good pictures of it will be taken. The books tell us that there is one main collection of these comets, and while passing through this belt, it is impossible to count them. This was the display we witnessed in 1866. Then there are several smaller collections or belts—not so numerous—the stars in which can be counted. It is impossible to foretell which will be seen here this year. These showers are met one day later in each cycle of thirty-three years. In 1833, the display took place November 13. In 1866, on November 14, and this year it is set for November 15. An alarm clock, if set for 3 a. m., will be sure to rouse anyone who wishes to see the heavenly fireworks, provided the show opens on time.

FOR HIS MAJESTY

Birth Anniversary of the Ruler of Japan.

Flag Will Float Everywhere in Honor of the Mikado—Reception at Consulate.

Today will be a gala day with the Japanese people throughout the world and the subjects of Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan will vie with each other in paying homage to their popular ruler, for it is his birthday.

Forty-nine years ago today the able and liberal ruler of the Empire of the



H. I. H. MUTSUHITO.

Rising Sun first saluted the radiant orb, and from that time till the present, he has retained the love and devotion of his subjects. His popularity reached its climax at the close of the war with China and it has never shown signs of wane.

The national ensign of a red ball in a white ground will this day greet the eye of the traveler upon all sides, from the flagstaff at the Japanese Consulate down to the humblest of dwellings in the islands. From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. there will be a continuous string of callers at the reception at the Consulate and from 7 to 10 p. m. there will be a reception and entertainment at the Japanese club on Nuuanu street at which will be dancing and speech-making while refreshment will be provided.

The Government band will play at the Consulate from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and from 4 to 6 p. m. and at the Japanese hospital on Liliha street from 1 to 3 p. m. while from 7 to 10 p. m. it will be engaged at the Japanese club on Nuuanu street.

The invitation which the Japanese Consul and Mrs. Saito have sent to foreign residents requests attendance at a reception from 4 to 6 p. m. this day.

The Yokohama Specie bank and a number of Japanese business houses will be closed today.

COURT NOTES.

Mary Porter, administratrix of the estate of Theo. C. Porter, deceased, has filed her first and final account, in which she charges herself with \$13,223.80 and asks to be allowed \$6979.49.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth has made return of service of summons in the case of So Young and others vs. Alex. McKibbin, executor of the estate of John Montgomery, and Rebecca Montgomery, a bill to abate a nuisance and for injunction.

Thomas Lindsay of Waimea, Hawaii, has petitioned Judge Perry for the probate of the will of Emma Angeline Devrell, deceased, late of Honolulu. The estate consists of a one-tenth interest in certain lands in Kohala and Hamakua, valued at about \$500.

In the suit of Mary Lucas et al. vs. Anna dos Anjos Perry et al., an action to quiet title, a stipulation has been filed showing an agreement between the parties as to the boundary lines of the land in dispute, and defendants have filed a motion for judgment in accordance therewith.

In the partition suit of Rose K. Anah et al. vs. Mary Kamiki et al., a motion has been filed asking that the sale of the property by George Lucas as commissioner for the sum of \$6925 be confirmed.

Horace H. Lewis has petitioned for letters of guardianship over the person and estate of Emma L. Lewis, a minor. The estate consists of cash in bank amounting to about \$250.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth has made final return of service of summons in the case of Julia A. Paty vs. Oahu Railway and Land Company and many others.

Judge Perry is still occupied with the Christley-Magoon case, which is, however, nearing the end.

Minister of Finance S. M. Damon arrived in Honolulu on the 24th of October. Cables to that effect were received via San Francisco by Bishop & Co. and Alexander & Baldwin by the Pacific. It is understood that Mr. Damon will remain in Honolulu pending instructions from Washington.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Post Office up to Oct 31, 1899

GENTLEMEN.

Abbey, W H
Abraham, Mr
Adams, J N
Baker, Capt C
Barnes, M J
Barnett, E
Barnes, F C
Barnes, J B
Barnett, Dr E C
Baker, E P
Battelle, G I
Barney, S
Bessett, J
Bensen, G
Blackburn, C
Blaz, L
Bowen, C R
Bruden, J
Brown, F
Brughell, F
Brush, C F
Corrigan, W J
Carlisle, J
Campbell, A F
Carter, H T
Chalmers, G C
Chapman, F W
Clark, E
Clifford, M
Cockett, J D
Coker, J F
Collins, R
Cooke, C
Conrad, A
Cannon, A
Day, R F
Dillon, J
Dower, J
Dunn, A
Duncan, T
Ewing, C W
Ell, R
Edgerly, W
Edwards, T
Eckles, E C
Ellis, J S
Fagerstrom, J
Farr, Mr
Fisher, C B
Franz, F
Frank, C
Galdt, G
Graham, Capt
Gear, M
Geist, E N
Gilbert, M N
Glass, D
Glebe, R
Galloway, L
George, L
Gordon, C E
Gibson, W G
Gibson, H
Globe Publishing Co
Gongens, H
Gorensa, S
Goodam, G
Hadley, Prof E J
Hall, E W
Halderson, G
Harris, A E
Houser, H
Hedges, G
Hall, J (2)
Halvorsen, S C
Hart, J
Hart, J S
Hanson, I H
Hendrick, F
Higgins, P (2)
Hilton, J
Harrison, J
Insel, A
Iken, I
Johnson, R
Johnson, A K
Jones, H N
Johnston, W R
Jones, N G
Johnson, A H
Johnson, G
Kampmeier, H
Kelly, J
Knight, A (2)
Klim, W
Knop, E
Land, G
Lawrence, J
Langdale, Mr
Larsen, Ed
Late, C
Lewis, C
Learnmond, J
Lester, H
Love, R Est of
Mason, J S
Martens, C
Maclean, Dr D
Macomber, W K
Meyer, G
Malnehl, A
Martins, L
Maddison, J
McClure, J
Miller, C E
Miller, R P
Muir, A E
McDaniel, R
McClary, G
Moore, C
Nunn, H E
Nicholas, J
Newton, H
Olds, R (2)
Pitkin, C
Pickard, J N
Peterson, J H
Paxton, C Co
Patrick, C
Palmer, F L
Ryan, T
Rose, M J
Robertson, J H
Ritter, J
Rice, Capt
Reddy, J
Roberts, J
Sajewic, A
Seward, J
Spino, Mr
Skaylas, W
Smith, H B
Siebert, W G A
Singer, F
Schmidt, J Co
Sharrett, W T
Seaman, W W
Saul, R
Sanders, F
Thompson, L A
Toomey, Capt D
Thom, H
Tideman, A
Traverson, F A
Travels, J B
Von Kluden, F
Wasson, C E
Wason, W H

Easton, E C (3)
Evans, F P
Edwards, C
Erickson, Mr
Ebersole, J H
Fall, F H
Ferguson, Capt
Fitzgerald, M S
Fremont, A (2)
Gorman, F F (5)
Graydon, H
(Sheriff)
Gregg, W H
Grant, T
Greenwell, J
Greensides, H H
(2)
Goodwin, R C
Gordon, C E
Grottkel, G R
Grubel, M
Grey, J H
Grennan, M
Gray, C W
Grote, H
Howard, M W (2)
Honolulu Construction Co
Holden, B
Hughes, G W
Hundley, S N
Higger, Rev
Hornor, M
Horne, E (2)
Hofland, W
Hobson, C E
Honolulu Traction Co
Hughes, W H
Hurrell, J
Inman, A V
Juddkins, W
Johnson, S
Johnson, O
Johnson, F
Johnson, W
James, R
Kerrigan, W
Kneebend, J Q
Klockner, J
Koeppel, W
Lothian, A
Lyman, J
Lemos, J M
Lennox, J
Limbury, P M C
Long, J
Leavenworth, W B
Lubert, C J (2)
Morton, W
Murdock, G A
McMurtree & Co
McBarra, W W
McGeeney, E
Mitchell, A
Morris, R
Mitchell, A P
Morris, R P
Muir, A E
McDaniel, R
McClary, G
Noble, J F
Nichols, M
O'Brien, C J
Poulson, S
Perrine, F J
Peterson, J H
Paxton, C Co
Patrick, C
Palmer, F L
Ryan, T
Rose, M J
Robertson, J H
Ritter, J
Rice, Capt
Reddy, J
Roberts, J
Sajewic, A
Seward, J
Spino, Mr
Skaylas, W
Smith, H B
Siebert, W G A
Singer, F
Schmidt, J Co
Sharrett, W T
Seaman, W W
Saul, R
Sanders, F
Thompson, L A
Toomey, Capt D
Thom, H
Tideman, A
Traverson, F A
Travels, J B
Von Kluden, F
Wasson, C E
Wason, W H

Walker, R W
Wagner, A
Wade, F K
Walker, J T
West, J
Weiss, G S
Weaver, W L
Westbrook, J M
Whitman, S M
Williamson, W
Wilson, J D
Willis, S
Wilburton, Mr
Williams, E D
Williams, H
Wood, H F
Allin, Mrs F C
Allen, Miss L
Barnard, Miss J M
Barnes, Miss L
Boyd, Miss H
Boyd, Miss H
Barton, M
Brown, Mrs M
Barate, Miss F
Becher, Miss E
Basemer, Miss N
Burn, Mrs J E
Barber, Mrs L
Barete, M
Cummins, Miss F
Chambers, Mrs M
Capling, Mrs J
Curtis, Miss L A
Cook, Miss M
Clark, Mrs H
Davison, Mrs A
Davis, Mrs L C
Dreier, Mrs E
Dudroit, Mrs J
Elliott, Lieut H
Ennis, Miss M
Fern, Mrs L
Flake, Mrs I
Gaskaberry, Miss C
Gordon, Mrs
Hoibon, Mrs T
Hornor, Mrs F A
Howard, Mrs W H
Hons, Mrs G
Hughes, Mrs H P
Inketter, Miss M
Jensen, Miss M
Johnson, Mrs R L
Jones, Mrs E
Jenniser, Mrs C
Johnson, Mrs C
Lee, Mrs W J
Lowell, Miss I
Long, Mrs C A
Lawrence, Mrs F
Laughlin, Miss M
Miller, Mrs M
Myer, Mrs C W
Meyers, Mrs R C
Muser, Mrs J
McGurn, Mrs
McDonald, Miss A
Notley, Mrs C
Nevin, Miss B
Osgood, Mrs F H
Paxton, Miss M
Pugsley, Miss F
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Weyman, W H
Wells, G S
Weiss, H A
Wiley, J W
Wright, A
Williams, L L
Winston, P A
Williams, P A N
Wickham, A N
Worrell, O
Wright, T P
Wright, J T
Wright, W G
Allen, Miss V A
Alycott, Miss A
Bohnen, F G
Brown, Mrs J C (2)
Burton, Miss M R (2)
Brown, Mrs H V
Baldwin, Mrs O W
Benson, Miss A
Berges, Mrs M J
Brown, Mrs H W
Brown, Mrs K F
Bowles, K M E
Bergstrom, Miss S
Cummings, Miss F
Carlson, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs J K
Clark, Miss K
Clark, Miss K
Copeland, Mrs A (2)
Dickinson, Miss E
(2)
Dunn, Miss C
David, M
Edwards, Miss C M
Field, Miss M C
Graham, Mrs H
Gusman, Mrs K
Hill, Mrs M A
Hendry, Mrs R H
Hutchinson, Mrs C
Harrington, Mrs M
Harrington, Mrs M
Irwin, Mrs F
Johnson, Miss E A
Jones, Miss A D
Johnson, Mrs R
Jordan, Mrs R
Johnson, Mrs C
Long, Mrs B
Lenthe, Miss A
Lindsay, Miss
Lang, Mrs M M
Lee, Miss E M
Merrill, Mrs F B
Miller, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J
Minnah, Mrs K
McGregor, Mrs
McGregor, Miss
Newberry, Mrs
Neal, Miss N H
Parker, Miss C D
Patten, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss T
Patty, Miss M E (2)
Rankin, Miss L (2)
Rice, Mrs W A
Rova, Mrs Capt C
Robins, Mrs A K
Rice, Miss C
Richards, Mrs M R
Richards, Mrs M A
Robinson, Mrs H S
Rose, Mrs M
Swan, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs L
Sema, Mrs M
Sevin, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs E
Sherman, Mrs S
Taylor, Miss D B
Tippy, Mrs C C
Ullman, Mrs
Van Leckhem, Mrs
Wheelwright, Miss
Wohl, Mrs L
Wohl, Mrs L
Wahlberg, Mrs D
Welch, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Wells, Mrs C B
Dray, M
O'Brien, Capt P J
Von Kaeden
Viercke, Mrs S
Forrest, S D
Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

Walker, E H
Walsh, J C
Wey

A CHIEF RETURNS

Head of Local Census Bureau is Home Again.

Was a Month in Washington—Plans for Enumeration—Some Personal Experiences.

Alatau T. Atkinson has been absent two months. Half the time was spent in Washington. Mr. Atkinson was called to the capitol for consultation with Gov. Merriam, head of the census and staff. The island man has the title "Special Agent in Chief for the United States census in the Hawaiian Islands." He will institute operations



ALATAU T. ATKINSON.

at once, probably again having his office in the Judiciary Building. Mr. Atkinson took the census here in 1896 and the work was so thorough and satisfactory that no one else was even mentioned for the place this time.

The organization for making the head count here during the month of June, 1900, will consist of an office force of three including a special stenographer to come out from Washington. Mr. Atkinson made his calculation for 98 enumerators or sub-agents, but has permission for a maximum of 110. The chief will use practically the system of 1896. The schedules, with the exception of those on manufacturing and perhaps one or two others, Mr. Atkinson has engaged to have in Washington complete by the end of August next summer. The whole of the work will be entirely finished six months later. It is learned that at Washington Gov. Merriam and others were greatly pleased to have secured Mr. Atkinson for the work.

The first request of the census officials upon the Hawaiian Government will be for the franking privilege through the island postal system. It is expected at Washington that this will be readily granted.

For a time at the fountain head of the bureau the Hawaiian there was really serious consideration on a couple of words in the population schedule. Mr. Atkinson argued, debated, presented facts and dwelt on sentiment in his effort to have the word "race" substituted for "color." He even threatened to resign before the point had been carried triumphantly. Several other concessions or exceptions for the islands were made on the recommendation of Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. Atkinson says that the schedules call for much more detail than was sought in 1896. Every effort will be made to quietly, peacefully secure the required data. It is thought that the expense of the island census will be about \$15,000.

While in Washington Mr. Atkinson enjoyed the prized distinction of being an especial guest of the Metropolitan club, where he several times met Admiral Dewey. The Honolulu man was on the main grand stand when the naval hero received the sword voted by Congress in the name of the whole people of the United States. Mr. Atkinson had audience with President McKinley on several occasions, being presented in the first instance by Gov. Merriam.

The newspaper man and census chief has been greatly improved in general health by his trip, though he worked hard nearly every day while in Washington.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well. Adolph L. Milliet, Manchester, N. H. For sale by all dealers. Watson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

T. A. Lloyd, Jr. formerly of the Hawaiian Electric Company, has been appointed fourth clerk of the Circuit Court vice A. P. Taylor, resigned.

A GRAND FIRST NIGHT OF OPERA

Artistic Triumph and Signal Social Success—Said Pasha and the Players—

A Honolulu Audience.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The opening performance of the Boston Lyric Opera Company last night was the most brilliant event in the theatrical line that Honolulu has witnessed for years, if not in its entire history. All the wealth, culture, beauty and intelligence of the city was represented, while the lovers of music and the grand arts were all on hand to offer a true Hawaiian greeting to Colonel W. H. Thompson and the members of the famous opera aggregation which he has brought to the Paradise of the Pacific.

The Opera House last night was a scene of lavish richness with beauty everywhere. The audience was one that would have done honor to any opera house in the world, even those entirely devoted to the "grand." Diamonds sparkled and scintillated on every neck and their rays shone from many a gorgeously dressed coiffure. Gowns of the richest texture, cut in the latest Parisian fashion dazzled the eye with their splendor and an air of luxury and refinement permeated the entire atmosphere. Truly it was a sight bewitchingly beautiful in the myriad electric lights turned on in their full force, and one which will not soon be forgotten.

It was hardly half-past seven when society commenced to arrive, and from that time on there was a stream of carriages constantly arriving at the main entrance, depositing in rapid succession lovely ladies hidden in capes and wraps and gallant escorts. And society had put its best foot forward for the occasion and it enjoyed itself to the utmost and made the most of a happy occasion. While it was a crush in every sense of the word, there was no unseemly crowding and no trying for first place, for the seats were all secured in advance and their owners knew exactly where they were to sit. In addition there was an extra large corps of ushers who were thoroughly up to their duties.

The first opera is over. Everything connected with its production was carried out most admirably and won hearty encomiums on all sides. The verdict was unanimous that Colonel Thompson had more than fulfilled all the promises made by his excellent advance agent, Mr. Harkinson, and that every agreement made had been carried out to the letter. In the matter of the orchestra, for instance, there had been some uneasiness in certain quarters lest Honolulu musicians might not be found up to the fullest requirements of an opera, but after last night that can exist no longer, and Professor Berger has once more shown that his musicians are capable of playing any class of music. The introduction of two pianos and the solo violinist, Paul Egry, into the orchestra was a great feature; it lent an added volume and an exquisite touch to the instrumental part of the production that was simply charming. It can safely be said that there was no one present who was not delighted with everything connected with the entire production, and who did not leave the house feeling that one great night of enjoyment and happiness had been spent, with many more such to follow during the season.

THE PERFORMANCE.

"Said Pasha" is a comic opera well calculated to satisfy the most exacting fancy for music, song and humor, and at the same time leave that "want more" feeling lingering. It is replete with what is technically called "ginger" from start to finish. The librettist has taken advantage of every opportunity to give the costumes a fair chance to display their art in happy effects. Commencing as the opera does in the land of the Crescent, a harem scene is naturally in order, with the darlings of Said Pasha arrayed in gauzy, clinging draperies, in varicolored jackets and satin trousers, weaving their dance of waving arms and half-revealing veils. The first entrance of these ladies on the scene was the signal for a burst of applause which could almost have been heard at Wailiki. It was certainly a beautiful arrangement and richly deserved the greeting it received. With happy plot and merry incidents the opera goes from climax to climax, from clime to clime, from mysterious Turkey to the unknown far interior of India, with a touch of Mexico introduced, which only serves to swell the continued pictures of Oriental luxury and voluptuousness.

The prima donna, Miss Josephine Stanton, as Serene, fulfilled all expectations to the letter. She is not only beautiful in face and form but possesses a soprano voice of most exquisite quality, and a method that at once stamps her as an artist of the very front rank in the operatic world. Her song in the first act, "Love is the King," was most charming and sweet. She won the admiration of the entire audience at once, and they will look forward with pleasure to hearing her in some of the heavier roles of her repertoire. Being a blonde of the most pronounced type, the costume of blue which she wore was most fetching, causing many a young male heart to palpitate with triple action. Miss Maid Lively, as Queen Ahii, had not many opportunities to display her talents, but what little she did have gave evidence of a magnificent quality of

voice and thorough culture. The duet in the second act with Torano was well rewarded by a demand for a repetition, and another was in order if the artists had consented to the request. Miss Katherine McNeill is beyond all question the greatest character artist in the female line that has ever appeared in Honolulu. It is very rarely that a woman can be found who understands the art of portraying humor and ludicrousness. Emotional artists are as plentiful as the stars in the firmament, but comedy actresses are jewels of the rarest kind. Miss McNeill must be awarded the highest honors for her impersonation of "Bolah," a part that requires the most extreme nicety of conception so as not to overdo it, which could very easily have been done by one unconscious act. The lady had very little singing in her part last night, but glimpses of a rich contralto voice were at times discernible.

Mr. Henry Hallam, the tenor, was "Torano," the Mexican, and surrounded the part with a picturesqueness that was most delightful to the eye. His voice is pure, melodious and inspiring, his work being particularly superb in the concerted passages and numbers. A. G. Parmelee, a particularly good-looking singer, was most acceptable as "Hassan Bey." He possesses a rich, high tenor voice, sweet, invigorating and pure as a bell; he seemingly reaches high C without the slightest effort and holds it, too, without a strain. This singer will make his mark in some of the later heard productions. Lovelle Rockwell, another dashing artist, as "Said Pasha" was superb, his piquant, easy, light and graceful style was very catching, and he invested the role with a combined sense of humor and dignity that was extremely fascinating. His voice is a clear, resonant baritone, with a shade just touching on a high bass, a quality of baritone most wished for in the Italian school of music. His vocal methods show thorough culture backed by an innate intelligence which is often very necessary to inspire good judgment in singing.

Eugene Rogers, the basso, who played the part of the Indian Rajah, was decidedly fierce enough to suit all comers, but the short space of time in which his heavy bass voice was heard during the singing warrants the assurance of further good work from him during the season. Basso voices are born, not made! Their numbers are limited as if by a special decree of Providence to keep the market always at a high figure. So scarce are these good basso voices that a number of opera companies do without them, transposing the basso roles to the baritone range.

The amusement furnished by George Kunkel as "Haddad" and John Henderson as "Nockey" was endless, their every appearance causing lots of fun by really bright comedy work. John Henderson's facial expression was a study, his humor if of the quiet order, funny even when he sits still. His topical songs were sung in an inimitable way, the particular hit being "In Dahomey." A better pair of fun-makers than Kunkel and Henderson in their line have not appeared in Honolulu.

One of the bright spots in the second act was the introduction by Miss Stanton, "assisted" by Nockey and Haddad, of the lullaby, "Sleep, Kentucky Babe," where the prima donna's sweet and flexible voice was shown to fine advantage. The song was so well sung and the by-play so supremely ludicrous that the trio were compelled to respond to three encores. The whistling chorus, after the first verse had been sung was a complete failure, as Nockey broke up his partners by his nonsense to such an extent that a "pucker" was out of the question. "Starlight" was very well sung by the quintet of principals. Especial mention should also be made of Miss Daisy Howard, Miss Katharine Goodrich, Miss Bertha Neilson, Mr. Chas. Van Dyne and Mr. Alfred Joel as having performed their respective parts most creditably.

The chorus, both male and female, was large and perfect in organization. The male voices were rich, clear, full and round; they blended most harmoniously and created an instantaneous impression upon the large audience; each singer possessed a voice that commanded respect. The ladies were beautiful and sang sweetly enough to win all hearts; their choruses were sung with a dash and precision that was a revelation. The quality of voice displayed among the sopranos deserves particular mention.

The entire performance went with a good healthy swing that augurs well for future ones; the company is well balanced and fully warrants the best support of the Honolulu public.

Too much praise cannot be accorded Mr. W. F. Glover, the conductor of the Lyric comic operas, as it was through his superior art in leadership that the orchestra acquitted themselves so creditably as to win the heartiest commendations of the audience.

Paul Egry, the eminent violinist, played a charming selection between the acts, Schubert's "Serenade," which was a most delightful innovation, and won much applause for the superior handling of that most difficult of instruments.

Colonel Thompson is certainly to be congratulated on the success which has attended the opening of the opera season in this city, and if the performance are kept up to the standard of last night, as no doubt they will be, there is no reason in the world why

the financial results should not amply repay him for his pluck and energy in bringing a company of forty-six high-class people to this city at an enormous expense.

THE BOX PARTIES.

In the Irwin box were President and Mrs. Dole, Colonel A. G. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Major Potter and Wm. G. Irwin.

In Box A were Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Craft and Miss Johnson.

Loge 1 was occupied by E. F. Milliken, R. P. Dillingham and party. In Loge 2 were Hon. Alex. Young, Mrs. Young and daughters.

THOSE WHO WERE THERE.

Scattered among the audience, which packed every nook and cranny of the house, were the following well-known society people.

Mr. C. H. Atherton, Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Burns, Miss Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Brock, Mr. E. F. Bishop and family, Mr. and Mrs. Burnette, Marshal and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Booth.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Carmichael, Mr. E. Campbell, Hon. H. E. Cooper, wife and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cooke, Mr. W. C. Carnahan, Mr. W. H. Cummins.

Mr. Dodd, Mr. Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Dodge, Mrs. J. Dyer, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. C. S. Desky, Mr. B. F. Dillingham, Dr. and Mrs. Emerson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Falke, Mrs. E. Goslinsky, Dr. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holmes, Dr. C. B. High, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Herrick, Mr. J. W. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. King, Captain Kidwell.

Miss Lorenzen, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lucas, Mr. A. C. Lovekin, Mr. Fred Lewis.

Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Myers, Colonel and Mrs. McLeod, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. George Manson, Mr. H. M. Mist, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Monsarratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McClesney, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew.

Mr. C. H. W. Norton, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Nichols.

Mr. Sam Parker, Jr., Miss Lilla Paty, Mr. and Mrs. M. Phillips, Judge A. Perry, Miss Perry, Dr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Paris, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pearse.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Raas, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Renton, Mr. E. A. Ross, Senator W. H. Rice.

Mr. William Soper, Mr. R. W. Shingle, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Sachs.

Mrs. Colonel W. A. Thompson and party, Mrs. Montague Turner, Mr. Wray Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul de la Vergne.

Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mr. A. F. Wilder, Dr. O. E. Wall, Mr. W. E. Wall, Captain and Mrs. E. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wood, Mrs. M. C. Widdifield, Miss Adelle Widdifield, Miss Mamie Widdifield, Mrs. C. B. Wood, Senator and Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wichman, Mr. E. A. Williams.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

For Londoners there is no need to describe the Lord Mayor's Show. For others we may say that it is a procession which is to be seen every 9th of November, when the new Lord Mayor takes office, and proceeds, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen, with bands of music, and with banners flying of all the City Guilds, to the Exchequer Court to be sworn in. Then, at night, follows the Lord Mayor's annual banquet, in the Guildhall—a mighty deed of drinking and feeding.

Every year since 1501 have these gustatory festivities been held there—about 400 of them altogether. What beast of the field and birds of the air have gone to the manufacture of that long series of official feasts. Alas! for Time's fatal touch. They have passed into Limbo, and so have most of the men that ate them. Solem and instructive thought.

And they ran into money withal. The cost of the Lord Mayor's Show, dinner included, is about £3,500, of which his lordship pays half and each sheriff one-fourth. Surely the Lord Mayor hath ways to spend his £10,000 a year—even if it is twice the salary of the Prime Minister.

Not all the people who march in the Lord Mayor's procession get a chance to put their legs under the tables at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Oh, no—nor anything like it. The elephants and camels are omitted, of course; and the policemen, the soldiers, the sailors, the beefeaters, etc., must content themselves with their ordinary rations, and a good job for them too.

Because the guests at the big feed will eat too much and drink too much. They always do. And then the miseries of the day after! Sharp indigestions, paroxysms of biliousness, awful "heads" and collapsed nerves are on the list. The Habitual Dyspeptics—at least half the honorable and distinguished company—groan under the onset of their intimate Enemy and wish they had stopped outside with the parties who were not invited.

But the remedy that pulled them through last year's Mother Selge's Syrup soon sets matters to rights. The bowels are relieved of their load, the liver resumes work, the stomach digests the tough stuff that was so recklessly thrown into it, and they look back at the Lord Mayor's banquet as Waterloo looked at the French after the battle of Waterloo. Eat what you like, but keep "Mother Selge" close at hand.

Sugar in the Philippines.

A recent report of the French Consul at Manila contains the following interesting matter: "The local sugar industry, as is the case with all agriculture in a very bad state. The sugar factories have been mostly destroyed by fire. They numbered about 100 in the island of Luzon and the Visayas. Although the sugar produced was not so good as in other countries, a good deal was made and shipped principally to the United States and England. There was no insurance on any of these factories and where the money to rebuild the industry is coming from is at present difficult to say."

THAT NEW STOCK

Waialua Holders Vote for 10,000 More Shares

She S D Site at t e Meeting—A t rreps Offer Opinions—Threats of an Injunction Ap, Katia.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the adjourned meeting of stockholders of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, held yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce rooms a motion to increase the capital of the company by the issue of 10,000 additional shares was carried by a vote of 25,944 shares to 571 shares. Vice President B. F. Dillingham presided at the meeting.

The debate was on the question whether or no present holders should have purchase preference when the additional stock was issued. Messrs. Magoon, Thurston, Silliman and McClanahan spoke on the subject. At times the discussion was quite sharp. After adjournment there were heard threats that an injunction against issuance of the new stock would be sought in the court by some of the dissatisfied minority. Contrary to the expectations of a number of people, the vote for the new stock was but little short, comparatively, of being unanimous.

The majority of the stockholders were evidently convinced that the statements of Messrs. Thurston and McClanahan were correct. These were in effect that because the new stock was to be issued for a specific purpose for the necessities and benefit of the corporation it need not be first offered to present stockholders. Messrs. Magoon and Silliman presented the contrary view. J. O. Carter entered a formal protest against the action of the meeting. The new stock is to be used to settle the "Soper case" lately decided.

C. M. Cooke was elected a director vice B. F. Dillingham, resigned. The action of the stockholders is summarized in the following resolution:

"For the purpose of providing additional necessary capital with which to carry on the business of the company, and more particularly for the purpose of compromising and finally settling the litigation now pending against this company involving the ownership of certain shares of its capital stock, the capital stock of this company is hereby increased to \$4,500,000 by the issue of 10,000 new assessable shares of the par value of \$100.

"And the directors are hereby authorized and directed to issue such shares in such amounts and to such persons as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid."

From Germany

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—There is steady buying here of the Hawaiian Islands sugar stocks for investment. One of the largest houses in the city received an order from Germany for sugar stocks. One feature of the dealing in these securities is that little buying is done on a margin. The brokers have orders of this kind but most of them decline to fill them. Rash speculation is thus discouraged and the sales made are to investors who intend to keep the stock.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS. Also warranted to cure constipation, biliousness, headache, indigestion, etc. In boxes of 25, 50, and 100 pills. Price 25c, 50c, and 1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of order. The only reliable and safe medicine for the cure of all the above ailments. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Clarke, Lowell, Mass.

ELEEELE!

Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and guaranteed to last longer than other Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our

WINDOW DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

For sale only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE HONOLULU SINGING COUGH REMEDY. It is the only medicine that cures the cough and gives strength to the voice.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. The Dean of Westminster's Voice writes: "I think it is the best medicine for the cure of the cough and gives strength to the voice."

Mr. Thomas Henson, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, writes: "I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for the cure of the cough and gives strength to the voice."

Mr. Thomas Henson, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, writes: "I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for the cure of the cough and gives strength to the voice."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

See the words "Thomas Henson, Chemist, Llandilo, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STOCKS SHOULD NOT FORGET THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, N. W. ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 1d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Express Limited Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Australasia.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway.

JAVANESE SUGAR

Interesting Facts Concerning Its Cultivation.

THE METHODS OF MANUFACTURE

Sugar Mills Have Existed in Batavia Since the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century.

[By H. C. Prinsen Geerligs.]

The sugar industry, which ever furnishes one of the chief products of European cultivation, in Java is of comparatively recent date. Ever since the beginning of the seventeenth century a few sugar mills existed in the vicinity of Batavia, but their capacity was so insignificant that they did not turn out more than 6,000 tons of sugar even in the most advantageous years. It was not before 1830 that the Government, in virtue of the so-called "cultural system" strongly assisted the sugar industry and granted loans free from interest to any people willing to start a cane-sugar factory. The Government had the canes planted and carried to the mill by the natives in return for which the manufacturers had to deliver a certain percentage of their sugar at a fixed price. The balance between this price and the marketable value was distributed among the native planters save a certain commission which the Government kept for herself. This system has been gradually abandoned and since 1890 the sugar industry is quite independent of the Government.

The sugar estates are exclusively to be found in the central and eastern part of the island, the climate of the western part being too rainy for profitable cane-growing. Planting and manufacturing are in the same hands, but in Java we do not find, properly speaking, sugar plantations, as the land is owned by the natives in commercial possession and is rented from them every year. Of course this method is rather expensive since the rent amounts to about \$5 to \$10 per acre per annum, but the right in irrigation water is included in the price, and, moreover, this system of renting for one year brings a very useful rotation of crops with it. As a rule the planters come back with cane in the same field every third year and during the intervals the natives plant rice, maize, corn, indigo, etc., of which rotation the following scheme may give an idea:

April, 1899—June, 1899, digging trenches, land lying fallow.

June, 1899—August or September, 1900, cane.

August, 1900—October, 1900, maize for fodder.

October, 1900—March, 1901, rice.

April, 1901—October, 1901, maize, beans, indigo.

October, 1901—March, 1902, rice.

April, 1902—Preparing for cane again.

Apart from this rotation of crops being very valuable for growing canes, the irrigation required for the two consecutive rice crops brings huge quantities of fertile volcanic ashes and silt on the land and thus improves its quality.

In the parts of the island where cane is grown we distinguish two very distinctly marked seasons, each lasting six months, viz., the dry season between the 15th of April and the 15th of October, and the rainy season during the other six months.

All planting and grinding operations have to take place in the dry season, as during the other time out-door work is hardly possible, whilst the roads are impracticable and would not allow any transport of canes.

As soon as the rice crop has been harvested the sugar planters start working the land, digging trenches around and through the fields for drainage, and ploughing them in those parts of the island where the clay is not too heavy. Next the drills are made in the fields, ordinarily they are dug at a distance between the centers of 4 feet, 24 or 30 feet long, 1 foot deep and 12 to 18 inches wide. The land is allowed to lie fallow in this state for six to eight weeks, exposed to the action of the weather and sunshine, which will decompose the particles of volcanic ash and cause them to give up the fertilizing constituents they contain. Fortunately we have not to fear an overrunning of the land with noxious grasses and weeds which in many other countries would neutralize the effect of this fallowing.

In proper time the cane-tops are planted in the drills, covered with a little earth and then the field is irrigated, which is repeated every fourth or sixth day until the canes have reached a certain length. Occasionally the fields are weeded and the canes trashed and banded, causing them to stand on rather high banks or ridges (one foot), when the rainy season sets in, allowing the rain to flow off. Together with the banking the canes are manured with nitrogenous manure only, such as oilcake, sulphate of ammonia, bats' dung, dried blood, etc. Mineral manures, potash, lime or phosphoric acid are not used. The experimental stations have proved repeatedly that the Java soil contains every year fresh volcanic silt, a rich source of all mineral fertilizers for the sugar cane. After the last banking in December or in January the canes are left to grow for themselves, save a slight trashing now and then.

The grinding season sets in in May and June and lasts as long as five or six months. The canes are dug out and carried to the mills in bullock or buffalo carts or portable railways and are crushed as soon as possible after their arrival. As a rule the sugar mills are very well equipped with every modern machinery and the utmost care is taken to work up the juice as rapidly as possible. Every mill is provided with a steam plant. Most factories burn their bagasse in great bagasse furnaces, which are constructed so economically that almost no surplus fuel, save a small quantity of dry sugar cane leaves, need be used, the great bagasse

se, containing 4 to 5 per cent of sucrose and 40 to 50 per cent of moisture, being sufficient for supplying all necessary steam for the house.

The canes are crushed by a triple set of mills with maceration of hot water on the bagasse coming from the second mill. Sometimes the canes are cut or sliced by a Rosa cutter or shredder and then submitted to a triple crushing with maceration.

Juice is only used in a few factories but did not find many admirers, as it is too troublesome and requires too much fuel to evaporate the water again.

The juice is clarified with lime. Most factories following the usual defecation process, whilst some others have adopted the carbonatation process, which is more expensive than the former but is indicated for the proper treatment of viscous and gummy cane juices. Every factory has its settlers, steam-presses, triple or quadruple evaporators, vacuum pans, centrifugals, and in short all modern sugar house machinery. The crystallization in movement combined with draining the first molasses in the first sugar massecuite, has made rapid progress in Java and contributes to the suppression of after-product, without affecting the quality of the first sugar.

As a rule only three kinds of sugar are made, viz., sugar for the European market No. 16 Dutch standard, and beyond; sugar for the American market or so-called Muscovados, under No. 15 Dutch Standard, testing net 92 to 93, and the so-called "black syrup." Both sugars for the European and American market are obtained by centrifuging first sugar massecuite. After curing and covering they are dried by hot air in big revolving drums and packed in bamboo baskets lined with palm-leaf mats, containing one-third of a ton. The second boilings, as far as they are not suppressed by the crystallization in movement, are centrifuged, covered and returned again in the juice in the clarifiers. The third boilings can no more be centrifuged; they are boiled smooth, very close and run into big tanks, where they are allowed to crystallize for some months.

After this the crystallized mass is poured into mat bags, the superfluous molasses drains off and the resulting dry mass, consisting of equal parts of fine sugar crystals and adhering molasses is put in the bags and sold as black syrup, to Europe, for brewing purposes. The exhausted molasses is either thrown away or sold to distilleries.

The grinding season is a very busy one, all the planting and manufacturing have to be finished in the five or six months of dry weather, and the manager and his staff are busy from morning to night, and as the mills go on grinding the whole twenty-four hours, also at night-time, looking after the planting, manuring and irrigating, the transport of cane tops, of cane and of sugar and after the various operations in the factory.

Usually the European staff consists of a manager, two or three field overseers, a chemical man in charge of the factory and his assistant, two or three engineers, a bookkeeper and some assistants for weighing the canes, surveying the go-downs, etc. All the other work is done by native laborers and artisans, and a few Chinamen in charge of the vacuum pans and evaporators, for which work they are more trustworthy than the generally careless natives. Only the artisans and the factory hands have a fixed appointment on the estates. All the other laborers are only employed whenever there is work for them. So the estate need not keep up large bodies of coolies the whole year round but send word to native villages whenever they want laborers and because the wages are pretty fair they are sure to obtain them.

The Europeans and their families have their lodgings on the factory compound, but all the native and Chinese workmen live in their own villages, close by, at their own cost without the estate paying for their keep-up.

Although the sugar industry is severely menaced by various diseases and animal pests, yet the planters have succeeded in increasing their output, which, taken as a whole, is larger than in any other cane-growing country. This is mainly due to the favorable climate and the deep, fertile, volcanic soil, but also to the utmost care planters take in procuring selected and healthy cane tops for planting, and to the abstaining from rationing and the general appliance of modern machinery.

The care for cane tops for planting forms a considerable item on the estate's account, as, in order to be independent of the tops from the crop to be crushed, the planters have special fields for cane tops in mountainous parts of the islands, where a loose, fertile soil and a continuous humid atmosphere are very favorable for the growth of the young canes. So even if the old fields are not yet ripe enough for being cut, the planters avail themselves of fresh, vigorous young cane tops from the mountains, with which they plant their new fields, causing a total independence of the two crops.

The acreage of land under cane is steadily increasing, and along with this and the improved methods of planting, manuring and manufacturing, the total sugar production is large every year, as is shown in the table given here, where the figures represent long tons:

1891	443,436	1895	559,963
1892	453,242	1896	607,243
1893	471,513	1897	585,720
1894	545,855	1898	711,511

This quantity of 711,511 tons was delivered by 187 estates, chiefly belonging to European companies or individuals. Some forty are in Chinese hands whilst only two belong to native princes.

In the year 1898 as much as 169,360 acres were under cane, yielding 711,511 long tons of sugar of an average of four tons, 4 cwt. per acre. For the same year the largest return of one single factory was 10,000 long tons from 1800 acres, yielding an average output of five tons, ten three-fourths cwt. per acre.

It is evident that only similar returns can enable planters and manufacturers to make profits as the sugar industry in Java is totally unprotected by bounties or premiums and has to keep up the competition against all bounty-fed sugar on the foreign market.

LABOR OF CUBA

Report on Outlook for Field Workers.

"Many Die"—Soldiers Had Been Serving as Coolies—Planning for the Future.

(Willet and Gray.)

We have looked into the question of laborers in Cuba and find that there is not now a sufficient number available for the production of a normal crop of sugar. Many of the former laborers died as a result of the reconcentrado policy of Captain General Weyler, and a further loss of laborers was caused by the departure of the Spanish soldiers, a large number of whom worked in the canefields. Following is a reply to our special enquiry on this subject: Matanzas, October 5, 1899.

In answer to your queries concerning the population of the island and the lack of a sufficient number of laborers to cultivate a crop of a million tons, would say that notwithstanding the great loss of life incident to the last war, we consider the population can be estimated today at very near one million and a half inhabitants. As regards laborers, undoubtedly there will be a great scarcity of them when our crops become normalized again, and now would be the time to begin thinking seriously about some kind of remedy for that evil in the near future, in order not to be caught unprepared, as otherwise it would be a certain check to the progress of this country.

The best emigration would be that of white people from your country and Southern Europe, and even, if necessary, a certain number of Chinese might be admitted at the start, rather than resorting to the importation of negroes from the Southern States. In the present condition of affairs here such an emigration would be a boon to this country, as we have already too many colored people in comparison with the number of the white population.

If we are not mistaken, a few years ago a number of "Coolies" from East India were introduced in some of the English and French Antilles and gave satisfaction. They are a mild race and, though not so strong as the negroes, quite accustomed to work under a sun even hotter than ours. They might perhaps be brought under contract through one of the English ports in India, in families.

It is to be expected that with the improved sanitary conditions and the decrease of sickness in the island, part of the white emigration from Spain and Italy to South America might be directed to this country, provided favorable opportunities should be offered them, and to attain this end all the exertions and forethought of the Government in charge should incline, so as to have the problem in a fair way of solution when the time comes for a greater demand of laborers.

CHAS. F. WALL.

Passing of Another Old Citizen of the Islands.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Charles F. Wall, a kamaaina, died at his residence corner of Green and Kapiolani streets at 2:35 yesterday afternoon from cancer of the stomach, at the age of 64 years.

Deceased was a native of Germany and an old identity with the Hawaiian Islands; he owned a ranch on the Kala side of the volcano but preferring city life came to Honolulu some years ago and built for himself the house in which he died.

Mr. Wall's illness dates back a number of years but of late the trouble became so acute as to induce him to take a trip to the coast some two months ago for the purpose of undergoing an operation. Upon examination however it was found that an operation could be of no chance be successful and deceased returned by the last Australia and from the time of his arrival to death suffered intense agony with but brief intervals of rest in delirium. Mrs. Wall, a Hawaiian, is the only surviving relative in the Islands, a son having died some four years ago in Oregon, his body having been brought here for interment in the family vault in Makiki cemetery.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late Charles F. Wall was yesterday afternoon attended by a large number of friends and members of the Masonic fraternity, who accompanied the remains to the Makiki Cemetery.

The service was purely Masonic and was conducted by E. I. Spaulding, assisted by Clarence White and Jos. Little.

USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

Capt. V. O. Deane is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous relief Galtine. Under date of November 1, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Cough, Croup and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with hoarse complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for S. A.

ITCHING

Burning Scaly HUMORS

Instantly Relieved by One Application of CUTICURA

1st Step Bathe the affected parts thoroughly with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding or thickened cuticle.

2d Step Next apply Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal.

3d Step Lastly, take a full dose of Cuticura Tablets, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel the poison.

This simple treatment affords instant relief, prevents recurrence, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most itching, disgusting, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, such as eczema, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

And skin, by using Cuticura Soap, greatest of Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and laundry.

SAVE YOUR HAIR, HANDS

Sold throughout the world. Price, Ten Cents. Cuticura Soap, 25 Cents. Cuticura Tablets, 50 Cents. U. S. A. Retail Depot, F. A. Schaeffer & Co., Ltd., 125 Broadway, New York City.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 327 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN:

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following good quality fertilizers for sale:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made and sold from a bone treated with acid, the blood and fish, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for equal analysis and condition as any other high-grade material for fertilizers on the market.

The reputation of Fertilizer Works as a reliable and for the fertilizer and manure sold by the California Fertilizer Works is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

TROPIC OILS.

By the "Island" over a hundred barrels of this well-known oil, and now about over 200 more barrels; so we don't think we will run short of oil during the coming sugar season. Tropic Oils for engine, cylinder, dynamo, car box, roller and all other lubricating purposes have not got their equal in this market. Our sales prove this, for from a small beginning we have worked up to an oil business that shows that the article used is all right. Get your season's supply from us.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Upholstering

IS OUR SPECIALTY!

We can make BOX COUCHES and all kinds of LOUNGES with style and despatch.

Orders taken for

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

COYNE-MERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

Progress Block, Fort St.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FIRE, LIFE AND LIFE ASSURANCE.
Accumulated Funds £1,275,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LONDON, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawn, Ltd.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,
WILHELMINA OF NEDERLAND INSURANCE CO.,
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Room 12 Spreckels Block.

Hannay-Brown Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Store and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BREMEN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,550,000
Total reichsmarks 107,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000
Total reichsmarks 30,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Hogs and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

Total Funds of the December, 1898, £1,500,000.
Authorized Capital £1,000,000.
Subscribed £1,000,000.
Paid up Capital £1,000,000.
Fire Fund £1,000,000.
Life and Accident Funds £1,000,000.

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Marine Insurance Co. are £1,000,000.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER /

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

